Survey raw data

Oil spill issues that you consider most important to make the public aware of, whether they are currently being addressed or not.

- Compliance with OCNMS area-to-be-avoided
- Cumulative effects of small/non-source point
- Develop a clearer understanding of Washington State's spill response programs and how they are funded. Examine the many redundancies created between state and federal rules and define who the most frequent spiller groups are.
- How the public is to report a spill or sheen and what they can do about it
- Individual homeowners contribution to Puget Sound oil pollution
- Need for Neah Bay tug boat funding to avoid coastal catastrophe
- Need to limit oil transfers to environmentally safe time periods when wind and wave action allow pre-booming
- Promotion of a risk based analysis of spills in Puget Sound to be used as guidance in reaching a "zero spills" goal.
- Reduction of oil consumption
- Rescue Tug
- The likelihood of a major oil spill (CG risk analysis), including the magnitude of oil being transported (as product or bunker) in our waters
- The number, volume, and types of spills that are currently occurring in our waters and their sources
- The overwhelming necessity for prevention as compared to cleanup or remediation and the limitations of cleanup and remediation
- The role and track record of the Neah Bay rescue tug
- The role of the Oil Spill Advisory Council
- Transfer and transport volume and potential for large spills
- Understand the historical facts on current and past use of the rescue tug program at Neah Bay. Who is actually benefiting from it?
- What individuals can do
- Why prevention is much more effective than cleanup

Issues that you believe do not receive adequate outreach and/or education.

- Actual degree of Industry involvement in prevention and response programs.
- Compliance with OCNMS area-to-be-avoided
- Derelict vessel spill risk
- High frequency spiller groups such a private boaters and fishing vessels are not currently being monitored or included in cost assessments for use of waterways. They are not held to a zero tolerance standard for spills.
- How the public can participate in prevention and response, including commenting on GRPs, CG Citizen Action Network, and activities they cannot be involved in.
- How to dispose of waste oil
- Individual homeowners contribution to Puget Sound oil pollution
- It is not understood that Washington State is a national leader in oil spill prevention & response.
- Neah Bay tug boat funding
- Need to limit oil transfers to environmentally safe time periods when wind and wave action allow pre-booming
- Public involvement
- Reduction of oil consumption

- The extreme limitations of containment and recovery response and the impacts of currents, winds, and weather.
- The long-term effects of an oil spill (both large and small), including contamination in the water column the decrease in bioremediation over time, and the inability to execute effective remediation.
- The risk of a spill. Statistics about spills and risk including the number, volume, and types of spills that are currently occurring in our waters and their sources; the volume of oil that is transported, including by vessels other than tankers and projections of how this will increase over time.
- What to do/whom to call when you see oil on the water, or an imminent spill risk

Items that you feel are important that are currently being adequately addressed.

- Current pre-deployment of response equipment. Addressed by DOE and Governors office.
- Derelict vessel coverage. Besides derelict vessels being considered by OSAC, it is also being worked by the USCG & DNR.
- Development and maintenance of a top ranked prevention and response program. This goal is one that has been shown to have been reached through work provided through staff and contract research
- Need for the Neah Bay tug. Addressed by legislation and organizations
- Oil spill response equipment distribution (Ecology)
- Rescue tug (efforts to incorporate year round services
- Transfers (new transfer rules)
- Year round funding of a tug at Neah Bay has received affirmative support although funding continues to be problematic due to resistance to sharing the costs equally among all high risk waterway users.

Survey data classified

Issues

Spill and risk data

- Cumulative effects of small/non-source point
- Individual homeowners contribution to Puget Sound oil pollution
- Promotion of a risk based analysis of spills in Puget Sound to be used as guidance in reaching a "zero spills" goal.
- The likelihood of a major oil spill (CG risk analysis), including the magnitude of oil being transported (as product or bunker) in our waters
- The number, volume, and types of spills that are currently occurring in our waters and their sources
- Transfer and transport volume and potential for large spills

Prevention

- Compliance with OCNMS area-to-be-avoided
- Need to limit oil transfers to environmentally safe time periods when wind and wave action allow pre-booming
- Reduction of oil consumption
- The overwhelming necessity for prevention as compared to cleanup or remediation and the limitations of cleanup and remediation
- Why prevention is much more effective than cleanup

Tug

- Need for Neah Bay tug boat funding to avoid coastal catastrophe
- Rescue Tug
- The role and track record of the Neah Bay rescue tug
- Understand the historical facts on current and past use of the rescue tug program at Neah Bay. Who is actually benefiting from it?

Public involvement

- How the public is to report a spill or sheen and what they can do about it
- What individuals can do

Policy/Education

- Develop a clearer understanding of Washington State's spill response programs and how they are funded. Examine the many redundancies created between state and federal rules and define who the most frequent spiller groups are.
- The role of the Oil Spill Advisory Council

Not being addressed

Spill and risk data

- Derelict vessel spill risk
- The long-term effects of an oil spill (both large and small), including contamination in the water column the decrease in bioremediation over time, and the inability to execute effective remediation.

- The risk of a spill. Statistics about spills and risk including the number, volume, and types of spills that are currently occurring in our waters and their sources; the volume of oil that is transported, including by vessels other than tankers and projections of how this will increase over time.
- Individual homeowners contribution to Puget Sound oil pollution

Prevention

- Compliance with OCNMS area-to-be-avoided
- How to dispose of waste oil
- Reduction of oil consumption

Tug

- Neah Bay tug boat funding

Public involvement

- How the public can participate in prevention and response, including commenting on GRPs, CG Citizen Action Network, and activities they cannot be involved in.
- Public involvement
- What to do/whom to call when you see oil on the water, or an imminent spill risk

Policy/Education

- Actual degree of Industry involvement in prevention and response programs.
- High frequency spiller groups such a private boaters and fishing vessels are not currently being monitored or included in cost assessments for use of waterways. They are not held to a zero tolerance standard for spills.
- It is not understood that Washington State is a national leader in oil spill prevention & response.
- Need to limit oil transfers to environmentally safe time periods when wind and wave action allow pre-booming
- The extreme limitations of containment and recovery response and the impacts of currents, winds, and weather.

Items being addressed

Spill data/risk

- Derelict vessel coverage. Besides derelict vessels being considered by OSAC, it is also being worked by the USCG & DNR.

Prevention/preparedness

- Current pre-deployment of response equipment. Addressed by DOE and Governors office.
- Development and maintenance of a top ranked prevention and response program. This goal is one that has been shown to have been reached through work provided through staff and contract research
- Oil spill response equipment distribution (Ecology)
- Transfers (new transfer rules)

Tug

- Need for the Neah Bay tug. Addressed by legislation and organizations
- Rescue tug (efforts to incorporate year round services)
- Year round funding of a tug at Neah Bay has received affirmative support although funding continues to be problematic due to resistance to sharing the costs equally among all high risk waterway users.

Survey data distilled

Most important issues

Spill and risk data

- Publication and analysis of all spill data
- Analysis of spill risk by source

Prevention

- Compliance with, and limitations of, regulations
- Reduction of oil consumption
- Prevention is much more effective than cleanup

Tug

- The need and history of Neah Bay tug

Public involvement

- What individuals can do

Policy/Education

- The purpose, funding, and interagency relationships of the Oil Spill Advisory Council

Not being addressed

Spill and risk data

- Spill risk from different sources

Prevention

- Compliance
- Dispose of waste oil
- Reduction of oil consumption

Tug

- Neah Bay tug funding

Public involvement

- Public involvement

Policy/Education

- Status of spill programs (industry, state)
- Regulations based on spill source
- The extreme limitations of containment and recovery response

Items being addressed

Spill data/risk

- Derelict vessels

Prevention/preparedness

- Current pre-deployment of response equipment.
- Development and maintenance of a top ranked prevention and response program.
- Transfers (new transfer rules)

Tug

- Need for the Neah Bay tug and funding. Addressed by legislation and organizations